

WARD SPOKE AT MONTICELLO

The Opening Gun of His Congressional Campaign.

IS OPPOSING LAWSON

Make the Race as the Advocate of Free Coinage.

SPOKE ELOQUENTLY AND LOGICALLY

Attended the Weakness of Lawson's Probable Bill—Howard Prefers Georgia Democracy.

Monticello, Ga., March 25.—(Special.)—W. M. Howard, of Oglethorpe, candidate for congress from the eighth district, today to a large audience during the opening of his congressional campaign, spoke eloquently and logically against the proposed free coinage bill.

Howard criticised this position, declaring that he would prefer to stand with the people of his state and district in their demand for the restoration of silver to a platform the New England and middle states might dictate for single gold standard to the convention, and that in so doing he would be as good a democrat as any Lawson.

The speaker then laid down the proposition that the United States itself had maintained the free coinage of silver at the rate of 16 to 1. He then reviewed the history of the metals in the United States, showing that the government had maintained free coinage of silver since 1792, without the aid of England; that the United States preceded Germany, France and the Latin union in the gold standard, and that our action forced them to follow.

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to establish an alibi. The court ordered that Criswell and the Shaws be brought to Macon and placed in the Bibb jail for safe keeping until their trial in the superior court of Twiggs county.

WORK ON THE DORMITORY.

Farmers' Alliance Suit—Cotton Mills for Athens Next Year.

Athens, Ga., March 25.—(Special.)—Dirt was broken for the foundation of the new dormitory building at Rock college yesterday and today the bricklaying was commenced.

Colonel Robert S. Howard, as auditor, is now hearing two important cases: the Farmers' Alliance Warehouse and Commission Company, that failed here in 1893, is suing Charles F. Mell, who was its manager, and Arthur J. McCallum, who was its bookkeeper, and also their bondsmen, alleging that they did their work in a negligent way and should give \$50,000.

The bond of Mr. Mell, amounting to \$50,000, is signed by his two brothers, and the bond of Mr. McCallum, amounting to \$50,000, is signed by his father, Mr. Thomas A. McCallum, and Mr. J. H. McCallum.

Very Few Cases.

Yesterday was a return of the Clarke superior court and Clerk Kenner was expecting a heavy run of business. In this respect he was badly fooled, as the court docket for the spring term of court is one of the lightest ever known.

Money for Mills.

A prominent manufacturer of this city said today that he was in position to secure \$50,000 for a cotton mill for Athens and an equal amount for a mill to be located near Athens within the next twelve months.

He not only is in a position to do so, but intends to get the money and start two large industries.

Will Favor Consolidation.

There is a growing sentiment in Clarke county in favor of the consolidation of all the courts in the county into one.

An Approaching Wedding.

Invitations are out to the approaching wedding of Mr. Abe A. Laid, of this city, to Miss Sadie Goldsmith, of Atlanta.

The wedding is to occur at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. L. Goldsmith, No. 45 Pullman street, Atlanta, Tuesday, April 1st, at 8:30 p. m. The two young people are quite popular in their respective communities.

General Rosser's Lecture.

General Thomas H. Rosser has fixed the date of his lecture here for April 2d. The lecture will be given at the Macon Hotel.

CHICAGOANS IN AMERICA.

They Have Money and Want To Invest It in Georgia Property.

Americans, Ga., March 25.—(Special.)—A party of wealthy Chicagoans are in America looking about with a view to investing largely in lands in this vicinity.

One of the party is president of a large carriage manufacturing company and may establish a branch here. A committee from the local board of trade has charge of the party and have shown them various tracts of land suitable for manufacturing purposes, as well as a number of desirable farms.

A plantation of 1,200 acres was visited today, the purpose being to locate a colony of the party in the south. The president of the party is desirous of building a canning factory here and is looking at property for the purpose.

The gentlemen expressed themselves greatly pleased with this section of Georgia and doubtless will make large investments here.

Barn Burned by Incendiaries.

The large barn on the Frazer plantation, in Schley county, eight miles from Americus, was burned by incendiaries a night or two ago.

The fire broke out in the barn at about 10 o'clock, and in a few minutes the entire structure was in flames. The loss will exceed \$500. The property was owned by Captain W. D. Murray.

RAGLAND'S CLEVER BUSE.

He Left Jail with the Sheriff and Escaped Handcuffed.

Carrollton, Ga., March 25.—(Special.)—J. M. Ragland, the Atlanta drummer who was lodged in the Carroll county jail several weeks ago for horse stealing, made a bold and successful break for liberty Monday evening.

Several days ago Ragland's father went to Sheriff Gammon and told the sheriff that his son had been running away from him and that he was a bad boy.

The sheriff, however, decided to take Ragland to the county jail and keep him there until he was old enough to be sent to the state reformatory.

On Monday, together with J. A. Roop, they left after driving several miles, and then turned to drive in the direction of the county jail.

They found that the sheriff had been told that Ragland was a bad boy and that he was a bad boy.

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MACON IS PREPARING

The State S. S. Convention Will Meet There Next Month.

MURDER CASES IN BIBB COUNTY

Twelve Prisoners Charged with Murder—Raymond Harris To Hang on April 9th.

Macon, Ga., March 25.—(Special.)—Macon is making great preparations for the annual convention of the State Society of Southern States, which meets in this city on April 21st, 22d and 23d.

Police Commissioner Harry Stockell was the victim of a thief yesterday morning who plied him with a knife and a pistol.

Mr. Robert Jones Ill.

A Little Girl Dies.

To Rest in Oakland.

Mr. Cole Dies of Pneumonia.

An Infant Dies.

Mrs. Owens Gives Bond.

Church Members in Court.

Jury Commissioners Appointed.

Scott Thornton Next Monday.

Mr. S. C. Lawrence Dead.

Mr. Thompson Will Run.

Will Live in Atlanta.

Judge Poole Has Resigned.

Stole a Bicycle.

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LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

SOCIAL, CRIMINAL, RELIGIOUS AND OTHER MATTERS.

Some Local Happenings of a Day Gathered from Many Sources by Constitution Reporters.

To Talk to Policemen.

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The Constitution.

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100 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., March 26, 1896.

Abbeville, Ala., March 26, 1896.

Constitution, Atlanta: I enclose you money order for \$5, for which please send me Daily Constitution. If you can, please send me the copy containing an account of Senator Pugh's mashing the gold bug. Dickinson's, nose, for insulting him. Yours truly,
 J. G. COWAN.

The People and the Senatorship.

Four counties, and only four, have acted under the call of the state committee—Fulton, Floyd, Wilkinson and Jackson.

And all have ordered primaries for the 6th of June, and have likewise provided for the democratic voters to express their choice for United States senator at the same primary.

This is in accordance with democratic views and democratic policy.

It is worthy of note that those who favor the postponement of the senate primary belong to the element that is opposed to allowing the purpose of the people to have any direct voice in the selection of United States senator. The proposition is too democratic to suit their ideas of government. They want to interfere all sorts of machinery between the people and the selection of United States senators.

Having been balked in this, and feeling assured that they cannot prevent a senatorial primary, some of them now pretend to desire to postpone the matter to a day when such a primary will bring confusion into the state election. In other words, if they cannot control—if they cannot prevent the people from expressing their choice for United States senator—they desire to do all they can to set up the machinery of demoralization and confusion.

It is worthy of note, also, that without exception the men who have opposed the senatorial primary and who now desire to postpone it, are the very men who are striving with all their might to side-track democratic financial doctrines and to substitute for it the doctrine that has been made odious not only by its results, but by the ardent support it has received from the republican party.

This fact is more than significant. It shows the true nature of the scheme that was behind a proposition to a senatorial primary and that is now behind the proposition to postpone. Like Mr. McLawber, the men who are in favor of postponement hope that something may turn up—just what they do not know—but something that will enable them to maintain their standing as democrats while they advocate the financial views of John Sherman and the republican party. On the other hand, if nothing turns up, they hope to be able, by injecting the senatorial contest into the state election, to create confusion and demoralization; for they are realizing that only under the shadow of democratic division can they obtain a footing in Georgia for the odious republican doctrine which they have adopted—the doctrine that desires to sacrifice all the value of the people's labor in order to make the money of the bankers and bondholders "sound."

Many of the county executive committees will meet and act during the first week in April. They can make no mistake on the contrary they will meet the wishes of the people and thus promote the harmony of the party—by following the example of the executive committees of Fulton, Floyd, Wilkinson and Jackson and ordering the senatorial primaries on the day fixed by the state executive committee for the selection of delegates to the state convention.

So far as the right of the people to express their choice for United States senator is concerned, no genuine democrat will dispute. The office of United States senator is truly a representative one, as representative, indeed, as the office of governor. To say that a senator represents the state is to make the matter plain. The whole people are the state, and it is not possible to conceive of a state apart from the people.

The statement has been made that the

primary is proposed for the benefit of Crisp; but what advantage will it be to Crisp, or to any other candidate, if the people are not for him—if they do not want him? No; the question is bigger than any probable or possible candidate—bigger than all the candidates put together; but no candidate who is afraid of the people has any right to set up obstacles to prevent the people from expressing their choice in the matter. A candidate who is afraid of the people, or the man who is afraid to announce himself as a candidate, has no business to be a candidate, and has no right to expect any favors at the hands of the people.

But this question, as we have said, is bigger than any and all the candidates. The contention affords the right of the people to give expression at the ballot box to their choice for United States senator. The county executive committees are close enough to the people to appreciate this fact, and their concern for the well-being of the party in this critical year will prompt them, we trust and believe, to set the senatorial primary for the 6th of June, the day when the other primaries are to take place.

A Confession of Weakness.

It is hard to believe that a newspaper would deliberately deceive the public; hence we credit the mistake made in the following paragraph, taken from yesterday afternoon's issue of Secretary Smith's "official organ," to ignorance rather than to intentional fraud:

The democrats of Carroll and Milton counties have determined not to nominate their candidates for the legislature and county offices and not to vote their choice for senator at the June primary.

They have come to the sensible conclusion that these matters can be attended to better later on and that it is not advisable to mix them up in a primary for the election of delegates to the state convention.

On the presumption that the misstatement above made, as to the action of Carroll and Milton counties, is the result of ignorance, The Constitution is enabled to throw light on the subject and will leave no excuse for a repetition of the mistaken attitude in which the democrats of both of these counties are placed.

First, as to Carroll county: The democratic executive committee of Carroll county made a call on the 14th instant for a democratic mass meeting to be held in Carrollton on the 7th of April for the purpose of electing a new committee, and at the same time choosing delegates to the state convention. On being informed afterwards that the resolutions of the state committee, by instruction of the last democratic state convention, required that all delegates to this year's state convention should be elected by regular ballot on the same day, and that June 6th had been fixed as the date of such action by the state committee, the chairman of the Carroll county executive committee modified the call accordingly, and, as the matter now stands, the democrats of Carroll county will meet on the 7th of April to select a new committee, and to take such other action as may be necessary. No other action whatsoever has been taken by the present democratic executive committee of Carroll county.

Second, as to Milton county: A mass meeting of the democrats of Milton county was called to assemble at Alpharetta on the 11th of April for the purpose of nominating a representative, expressing the preference of the county for state senator and selecting delegates to the state convention. This call was issued before the official announcement of the action of the state executive committee had been sent out by the chairman and the secretary of the state committee. Like in Carroll, the call in Milton will, of course, be modified, as delegates to the state convention cannot be elected in mass meeting or on any other day than the 6th of June, this being a point on which nobody contends, as the action of the state committee, in this detail of its work, was the result of the unanimous instruction of the last state convention.

Of course it is not expected that a primary for United States senator will be ordered in every county in Georgia. It is a fact well known that the executive committee in some of the counties of the state will not give the people of their respective counties an opportunity to vote on the senatorship. In every instance the reason is well known. As to Milton and Carroll counties, neither of which have finally acted, we are confident that the executive committee of each county will give to the people the same privilege which the executive committees of not less than a hundred of the 137 counties of the state will award—that of expressing their preference for United States senator at the ballot box.

Instead, however, of exulting at the refusal of any county committee to let the people say who they want to represent them in the senate, it is a matter about which those who oppose such course should keep as quiet as possible, for their very exultation is a confession of humiliation and weakness.

Free Coinage in the National Convention.

The studied effort that is now being made to deceive and dishearten the democratic voters of Georgia by assertions that the democratic national convention will declare for republican financial views cannot have escaped the attention of those who go to the pains of reading the gold standard and cuckoo organs. It is asserted by these organs here in Georgia that the national convention is sure to declare for the single gold standard and that if the democrats of Georgia want to put themselves in line with the party they should either adopt republican financial views in ad-

vance or say nothing at all about the money question.

Now, we believe the democratic voters of Georgia know enough about the situation to know that such assertions not only have no basis of fact, but that they are wildly improbable. If only the southern democrats were in favor of the restoration of silver the case would indeed be a hopeless one, but the southern free coinage delegates in the national convention will have the support of the delegates from almost all of the western states, from more than one of the northwestern states and from some of the middle states.

In other words, the free coinage democrats of the country will have a majority of the delegates in the national convention. They will be able to dictate every line of the national platform and will be enabled to prevent the nomination of any candidate who is obnoxious to their views. The free coinage men who have studied the situation and made a careful canvass are also in the majority. As it is now clear that Central American states, instead of co-operating with the others, stands aloof or participates in the general scramble in the hope of obtaining a share in the spoils. This means ultimate annihilation, unless the tendency is checked and this suicidal estrangement ceases. Prosperity awaits Central America, but only in the bonds of perpetual union.

We print in another column part of a letter from the Washington correspondent of The Boston Transcript, which is a republican newspaper, and, of course, in favor of "sound" money—money "based on the present gold standard." The extract which we print is extremely interesting and we commend it to the attention of those who may have been impressed by the wild and ridiculous assumptions of the cuckoo and gold standard organs.

The free coinage democrats will control the democratic convention. We place this prediction against the ridiculous assumptions of the gold standard organs.

A Worthy Enterprise.

The progressive enterprise displayed by the wide-awake citizens of Quitman, in the matter of projecting a railroad from that point to Tifton, on the Georgia Southern and Florida railroad, deserves the commendation of all who are interested in the material upbuilding of the state.

Having already formed a stock company and having taken the initial steps, no delay will be made in the construction of the road and the enterprise will be completed as soon as labor, brains and energy can serve to bring about that consummation.

At a meeting of the citizens of Quitman, held last Monday morning, as announced in our news columns yesterday, this determination was distinctly set forth and every man present carried away from the meeting a live coal of enthusiasm.

Such persistent enterprise as this appeals to the emulation of other towns in Georgia and if this progressive spirit could be diffused it would speedily bring about a more prosperous condition of affairs in Georgia.

Quitman, at present, has direct communication with the east and west but no direct communication with the upper portions of the state. The same remark applies to Thomasville. Both towns are inaccessible, except at a great sacrifice of time, to the people who reside in middle and north Georgia. For this reason both Thomasville and Quitman are more inaccessible than towns in different states, which have direct communication, and distances much greater can be traveled in a much shorter time because of the conveniences of travel in other directions.

If Thomasville and Quitman would combine their interests and undertake to build a road, giving more direct communication with Macon and Atlanta, the result would not only be to the mutual advantage of those respective towns but would furnish a commercial highway for the improvement of all that section of the state.

Why Not One Republic?

Unless an ebullient spirit which has been at work for the last twenty-five years in the Central American republics is speedily checked by some prompt and powerful intervention the result will be disastrous not only to the perpetuity of those republics but to the cause of free government in other parts of the globe.

This prediction is based upon the logic of recent events, as well as upon the record of the last quarter of a century. Signs of discontent have been observed in every just of wind that has come from the corner of the map. Recent developments, however, have assumed a still more revolutionary character and the latest advices from that disturbed section seem to indicate that all five of the Central American republics may become involved in the general uprising whose fountain springs are located among the mountains of Honduras.

The cause of this unhappy state of things may be readily explained. These five republics, Costa Rica, Honduras, Guatemala, Nicaragua and San Salvador, are each too small to contend successfully against the older and more extensive powers of the earth and the martial spirit, therefore, which might otherwise be displayed in keeping foreign powers at a distance is explained in domestic difficulties and family quarrels among themselves.

Strung on the chain of the Andes mountains these five republics of Central America cover a rich and fertile domain of earth, prolific in all the resources that are needed to build up and sustain a magnificent empire. Among the mineral and vegetable resources which are common to these states, are gold, silver, copper, iron, zinc, antimony, limestone, marble, coal, cotton, sugar, tobacco, coffee, bananas, indigo, wheat and potatoes. These are not meagerly produced but abound in large quantities.

The resources of this rich domain are not available, however, in the measure that this surpassing opulence which nature has given to the soil, for the simple reason that five weak and jealous little republics contend for its mastery. The largest of these republics is area is Nicaragua, containing 48,000 square miles and supporting a population of 350,000. Guatemala, with an area of 46,000

square miles, has a population of 1,500,000 and is therefore the most important of these Central American states. Honduras contains 47,000 square miles and has a population of 400,000. Costa Rica, the little republic which made such a splendid showing at the exposition, contains 26,000 square miles and 203,000 inhabitants. The last of the group, San Salvador, is the smallest, having a restricted area of 7,230 square miles and a population of 664,500. The climate of Central America is mild and salubrious, being tempered by the east by the breezes of the gulf and on the west by the gentle zephyrs of the Pacific ocean.

If these five republics, blessed with such a favored climate and such a brave, liberty-loving and patriotic citizenship, were only united under one sovereign democratic flag the republic of Central America would be one of the strongest and most progressive nations on the globe. Occupying the same continuous stretch of territory, every interest is shared in common and every aspiration is the same. As it is now clear that Central American states, instead of co-operating with the others, stands aloof or participates in the general scramble in the hope of obtaining a share in the spoils. This means ultimate annihilation, unless the tendency is checked and this suicidal estrangement ceases. Prosperity awaits Central America, but only in the bonds of perpetual union.

Are They Republicans or Democrats?

The republican party of New York has met in convention and the financial views it has put forth are as like those of the cuckoo democrats in Georgia as black-eyed peas are like each other.

Shake a republican and cuckoo democrat in a bag together and it would be impossible to "tell 't'other from which," as the old lady said about the twins. Read the financial platform of the New York republicans, printed in yesterday's Constitution, and compare it with the utterances of Secretary Smith's organ and all the other gold standard and cuckoo organs in Georgia. They are precisely alike to the twist of a hair and the turn of a feather.

Now the financial issue is the most important, the most vital issue before the people today. It must be settled and the people must know where they stand. The situation, however, will bear watching. Democrats are generally disheartened this year and are not inclined to put up with so much for party harmony and to carry the ticket when they are in the majority. The republicans, on the other hand, are generally disheartened this year and are not inclined to put up with so much for party harmony and to carry the ticket when they are in the majority.

What do the people of Georgia say to that? Your Uncle Josiah Patterson admits that the silver sentiment makes him weary. Wait till your Uncle Josiah hears from his own state. He will have to be put to bed.

Mrs. Lesh is going around the world. Ten to one she'll carry a parasol, a fan and a smelling bottle.

It begins to look as if Mr. Hanna knows what he is about.

A man named Clegg is leading the cuckoo democrats in Illinois. This Clegg will stand in need of splicing by the time his campaign is over.

"Offensive partisanship" is evidently become Mr. Cleveland's pet idea.

All the eastern conventions will cheer the hearts of the Georgia cuckoos by passing gold standard resolutions.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Chicago has recently passed a law giving the right of way on all the streets of that city to physicians in carriages. In discussing this measure The Baltimore American strongly indorses the attitude which Chicago has taken toward the medical profession. "But," says our contemporary, "the law will amount to very little unless the physician insists upon its observance, and does all in his power to waste as little time as possible between the time he reaches the bedside of his patient."

Speaking of Richard Mansfield and his lectures before the curtain, The Philadelphia Record says that he has made a stern resolution to deliver no more lectures, and now, when the house calls for him, he sends his stage manager out instead. Hereafter Mr. Mansfield's audiences will get no more entertainment than they pay for.

The elder Salvini has lost none of his brilliant charm as an actor, notwithstanding the fact that for several years he has not been actively engaged in his profession. The latest news, however, has led this to say: "Salvini, who has been in retirement for several years, recently made a reappearance on the stage of the Teatro Vello, at Rome, at a benefit for dramatic artists. The play was 'Othello,' the great tragedian, who seemed to have lost none of his power, acting the part of the Moor to the rage of Irmato Novelli."

The Springfield Republican makes the statement that William Seward, of Scotland, is the oldest physician. Free Mason and justice of the peace in the world is probably William Salmon, of Glamorgan, in Scotland, who was 106 years old on the 15th of this month. There is no doubt about his age, for his birth and baptism are recorded in the parish church of his native town, in Suffolk. Dr. Salmon is in excellent health and spirits, is able to be about the house, but rarely goes outside, and is enjoying life much better than many younger men. Gladstone has his name, Tony Pastor has been here each year, for a long time."

Senator Proctor, of Vermont, is considered by the newspaper men of Washington as the most solemn looking man in the United States senate. The "Onion" of Orleans, France, writes that the late Marshal MacMahon, is twenty-seven years old, tall, good looking and highly accomplished. The proprietor of the "Onion" holds the title of Duc de Magenta. He is forty-one years old and a good looking man. The match is viewed with enthusiasm by the royalists of France."

Royal marriages are popular themes for gossip even in republican America. The following is clipped from one of the Washington papers: "The Princess Marguerite of Orleans, who is married to the late Marshal MacMahon, is twenty-seven years old, tall, good looking and highly accomplished. The proprietor of the "Onion" holds the title of Duc de Magenta. He is forty-one years old and a good looking man. The match is viewed with enthusiasm by the royalists of France."

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

When the little boy ran away.
 The birds in the treetops knew,
 And they all sang, "Stay!" But he wandered away.

Under the skies of blue,
 And a wind came whispering from the tree:
 "Follow me, follow me!"

And it sang him a song that was soft and sweet,
 And scattered the roses before his feet
 That day—that day
 When the little boy ran away.

The violets whispered: "Your eyes are blue
 And lovely and bright to see;
 And so are mine, and I'm kin to you,
 So dwell in the light with me!"

But the little boy laughed, while the wind in glee,
 Said: "Follow me, follow me!"

And the wind called the clouds from their home in the skies
 And said to the violet: "Shut your eyes,"
 That day—that day
 When the little boy ran away.

Then the wind played leap-frog over the hills
 And twisted each leaf and limb;
 And all the rivers and all the rills
 Were foaming mad with him!

And 'twas dark as the darkest night could be,
 But still came the wind's voice:
 "Follow me, follow me!"

And over the mountain and up from the hollow
 Came echoing voices with: "Follow him, follow!"

That awful day
 When the little boy ran away!

Then the little boy cried: "Let me go, let me go!"

For a scared, scared boy was he!
 But he soon grew from a black cloud, "No!"

And the wind roared: "Follow me!"
 And an old gray owl from a treetop flew,
 Saying: "Who are you-oo? Who are you-oo?"

Oh the awful day
 When the little boy ran away!

Then the moon looked out from a cloud and said:
 "Are you sorry you ran away?"

If I light you home to your trundle bed,
 Will you stay, little boy, will you stay?"

And the little boy promised and cried and cried
 He would never leave his mother's side;

And the moonlight led him over the plain
 And his mother welcomed him home again.
 But, oh what a day
 When the little boy ran away!

A Song of Springtime.
 A fellow feels like drowsin', for the air is full of dreams;
 Far off the cowbells tinkle by the cool and shaded streams.

An' the mornin' winds invite you where the bees are on the wing;
 An' the birds are makin' merry, an' the honeysuckles swing!

Sing a song of springtime:
 "Ting-a-ling-a-ling!"
 Cattle bawls a-sleepin'!

Where the honeysuckles swing!
 A feller feels like drowsin', for the weather's fair and fine,
 An' the fishin' rod's a-bobbin' in the throbbin' of the line;

An' the river banks invite you where a breezy chorus swirls,
 An' the corn is green and the wheat is gold,
 Cattle bawls a-sleepin'!

Sing a song of springtime:
 "Ting-a-ling-a-ling!"
 Fishermen a-noddin'!

Where the honeysuckles swing!
 It's good to be a-livin' in this weather night and morn',
 When you hear a song o' plenty in the rustlin' of the corn;

When a picture o' the harvest shines in every drop o' dew,
 An' the old world's rollin' happy 'neath a livin' bend o' blue.

Sing a song of springtime:
 "Ting-a-ling-a-ling!"
 All the country a-singin'!

Where the honeysuckles swing!
 He was always a-sayin': "It's all for the best,"
 No matter what fortune was bringin'!

He'd wait till he could-left to heaven the rest,
 An' went on his pathway a-singin'!

By day and by night—in the dark, in the light,
 You'd find him serene and contented;
 The world, to his notion, was treatin' him right.

An' his way with his roses was scented,
 His life was a lesson all comfortin'—sweet!
 A life that was kind an' forgivin'!

For who, when the sharp thorns are piercin' in his feet,
 Can thank the good Lord that he's livin'?

But sometimes I think when the heart in the breast
 Is sick with its sorrow and grievin'
 If things never happen at all "for the best,"
 We can make 'em the best by believin'!

—Frank L. Stanford.

Billville Philosophy.
 Look out for a rainy day, but don't put all your money in umbrellas.

Sometimes a cyclone's a blessing, because it splits the wood up just the proper size for kindling.

Lightning don't strike in the same place twice. It does the work so well it don't have to come back at it.

You can't reason with a mule, and the more you bat him the tougher he gets. He's just naturally "agin" the government.

About That Boundary Line.
 From The Philadelphia Record.

The international boundary commission has an important and difficult question to decide in El Paso, part of which city is built on ground formerly covered by the Rio Grande changed its channel, and had it been what was once the Mexican side of the stream. Naturally, Mexico claims part of the "made land," and New Mexico is unwilling to give it up.

Without venturing any opinion on the question with which the commission is struggling, it may be pointed out that the plan of adopting rivers as boundary lines is a very unsatisfactory one, and this is especially true of the uncertain streams in the west and southwest, which are apt to shift their channels arbitrarily and without notice.

The only proper way to mark boundaries, except in cases where permanent natural obstacles intervene, is by meteorological lines. Had this been done in fixing the Mexico-American frontier it would not matter how often the Rio Grande changed its channel, and had it been done in running the line between Alaska and the Canadian northwest, the difficulty over that boundary would not have arisen.

Not Likely To Be Disappointed.
 From The Buffalo Courier.

An inquisitive person passing along a country road stopped to talk with a farmer hoeing corn.

"Your corn is small," said the inquisitive person.

"Yes, I planted that kind," replied the farmer.

"It looks yellow."

"I planted yellow corn."

"I don't think you'll get more than half a crop."

"Don't expect to—I planted it on shares."

SILVER SURE TO WIN.

Gold Democrats Cannot Control the Convention.
 From The Boston Transcript.

Washington, March 25.—(Regular Letter.) There is a man in Washington, whose gifts in prophecy I have come to regard highly. He holds an administration position which brings him closely in contact with things political, and he has been in public life for a generation, is not easily swayed by passing breezes. Some months ago, before a delegate to St. Louis had been chosen, I asked him how the gold bug looked. It was the time when people generally supposed the contest would be long drawn out, and that each of a half-dozen candidates would go into the convention strong, and that two or three leaders, at least, would be pretty close together. He replied: "Now I want to tell you how it looks to me. I am a democrat, and have no interest in the republican nomination, but, aside from the favorite son votes, McKinley is going to carry the great body of republicans." And then he went on to give the reasons for it, and certainly his prophecy is looking well. Still earlier he made another prophecy, decidedly contrary to public expectations, namely, that the republican would organize as far as the committee chairmanships were concerned, but that there would be for the present little or no change in the minor offices, and that the democrats would retain at least a part of the petty patronage. People then said the republicans would think it had politics to organize the senate and assume thereby the responsibility for leadership; but after looking the matter up a little, I followed my experienced friend in predicting a republican organization. Now was the prophecy long delayed in fulfilling.

Today, my seer of things to come says something else which few people believe, and more difficult to believe, namely, that the free silver people will have a majority of from twenty-five to seventy-five in the Chicago convention, and will accordingly organize that body and name the candidates. This is important, for it is surprising, if true. The idea, however, is absolutely ridiculous by the sound money democrats; they assert that their party will go to Chicago with the reputation of supporting the gold standard, and that from a strategic point of view, their only chance to outgeneral their adversaries is by taking the gold standard ground from behind them. In case the republicans should decide to accept the unsafe middle ground forehadowed by the McNapoleonian platform. The silver people, however, will bear watching. Still others say that whichever way the majority of the convention may at heart believe concerning the abstract proposition, expediently they will change their line for a sound money platform. This was practically the case in 1892, and they believe it will be repeated in 1896.

Moreover, both from the fact that they are weary of the facing both ways, and that the question will be more squarely drawn this time than ever before. What will be the result at Chicago of a party which, through discouragement, is heedless of expediency, and from unfortunate equivocation is weary of double dealing? The delegates, both from Minnesota and Iowa, who will be on the ground to vote about as they feel, and let everything else go by. The committee on resolutions is made up of one man from each state, and that these forty-eight men, who in a majority report for free silver seem certain, with, of course, a minority report for sound money. Where it is a question of the number of votes which will be cast for the democratic convention, like the United States senate, got up on the same plan, will give a majority for free coinage. Should the republicans be given representation on the committee on resolutions, the silver preponderance will be still more marked. There are nineteen states west of the Mississippi river, and of these the platform makes four Minnesota and Iowa only can be counted on to oppose free silver. East of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio and Potomac are ten more states, which, while the election of Kentucky and West Virginia, might as well be conceded to the free silver people. North of this on the Atlantic coast are eleven sound money states, and the balance of the count stands fifteen sound money states to twenty-five for free silver.

A CHORUS ABOUT CUBA.

Cincinnati Enquirer: Some grave senators who have been discussing the Cuban question seem to think it is important for the revolutionists to have a new government and the usual paraphernalia of authority before they can hope for recognition. They are free to say when they pointed out the fact that our revolutionary forefathers had a sort of portable capital. During the civil war there were several occasions when the government of the United States would have no capital.

New York Sun: The Spanish-American republicans are not flustered by Spain, as they were for guerilla warfare, they are relieved from the crucifix which were inflicted upon them for centuries by Spain; they are free to say when they pointed out the fact that our revolutionary forefathers had a sort of portable capital. During the civil war there were several occasions when the government of the United States would have no capital.

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WOMAN

...selves before her and said they would rather be killed than allow her to be exposed to the slightest danger.

In person she is a fine type of Ethiopian beauty, with sensuous lips and wonderfully fascinating black eyes. She dresses in the Ethiopian garb and follows Ethiopian customs. Her only weakness for things European is for champagne. She has a first-tasted champagne two years ago her appetite for it has continued to increase and so has her love for warfare. She is enormous-ly rich and has used her influence over the Ethiopian leaders to acquire large estates. She fully realizes that Italian success means confiscation of these estates, and accordingly, it is said, she has deposited considerable sums of money in European banks to provide for the worst.

Mrs. Custer Lectures.

General Custer's widow, a brilliant and talented woman as her writings have shown, has recently been lecturing for the benefit of the newspapers thereby. A newspaper woman who reported her lecture writes of her:

"Mrs. Custer, who is still a woman of remarkable beauty, appeared upon the platform in a plain, close fitting dress of black crepon, with short white cuffs and a plain white collar. She wore no jewelry or ornaments, and looked better without them. Her theme was 'A Woman's Experience in Hunting Bison.' It was a little chat of her

life on the frontier in the company of her husband. Mrs. Custer is a born orator. Her voice is clear and melodious and her enunciation perfect. She has a most engaging presence and emphasizes her strong points with graceful gestures of her hands and eloquent facial lights and shadows. Her talk was interesting from beginning to end and was listened to by a very appreciative audience."

The accompanying picture is made from the one which was used with this report and it is indeed a credit to the New York artist failed in his task if, as is written, Mrs. Custer is beautiful, but it is given here with the idea that it will give an idea of this woman's features.

On Necks and Neckwear.

Long necks, short necks, thin necks and fat necks, all adorned with the same style of stock collar, is a sight to make one weep for the lack of originality in the feminine world. Women whose chins are manifold and women of giraffe-like throats both wear the folded or shirred hands of velvet or satin with the inevitable "ears."

For the woman whose neck is long and thin the stock collar has a multitude of charms. The soft folds serve to give a well-rounded appearance to the scrawny neck. The projecting loops and rosettes at the sides take from the long-drawn-out effect. But on a short woman whose chin melts by gentle gradations into her neck nothing could be worse. If she must wear a stock collar—as fashion seems to decree that she must—any rate on street gown—let her see that it is set as low upon the bodice as possible. Let her also arrange that it be no deeper than necessity requires, and let her, if she has the faintest artistic sense, avoid projections on the sides, which have the effect of broadening the neck and face. All trimming on the stout woman's collar should be massed at the back. Moreover, plaids are not for her, or any other very conspicuous style of material.

No stout woman who wears a high collar upon an undress gown should be given the crime. Necessity excuses the violation of aesthetics upon street frocks, but there is no apology for it upon house frocks. Bodices may be finished at the top with narrow shirings of soft lace sewed within the edge. Or some of the numerous fashions in vogue just now may finish the frock with their slight decorative folds edged with deep frills of chiffon or lace. Deep sailor and Van Dyke collars of embroidery with no standing collar are also effective. But anything that is swayed at the neck or adds to the apparent size of the chin by massing material beneath it is not permissible.

Even poor necks are susceptible of improvement. Massage is a most effective remedy for the long throat and the one with superabundant flesh. A daily oil massage lasting fifteen minutes or so will eventually cause the bones of the neck to give shape which will reduce the other. Double and triple chins are said to disappear under the heroic "no pillow" treatment, and it is certain that the feminine neck rises from the feminine shoulders with much more grace and dignity when their owner sleeps with her head elevated not at all.

One of the most delightful children's parties ever given in Atlanta was that at the handsome home of Judge and Mrs. Henry B. Tompkins, on Peachtree. The affair was in the honor of their daughter, Miss Janet Tompkins, and some seventy children were present on the occasion. The house was brightly and artistically decorated with flowers and vines. The dining room was cleared and vines over a grand and games, and in the big room opposite the table was set in the shape of a "T."

Its decorations were pink azaleas and pink candy, while in the center was the big birthday cake, with its ten candles, telling the age of the little hostess. The walls here were hung with pink muslin, and the floor was covered with a game was played, at the end of which each little guest was blindfolded in turn and allowed to pick one gift out of a big basket, and many were the pretty things acquired in this way and great was the happiness they brought to the merry company. The little hostess—a beautiful child, with the dark eyes of a most-revered friend in a beautiful frock of pink silk with a picturesque lace collar. She was assisted in entertaining by her younger sister, Miss Jessie Tompkins, who was pretty in dress of cream colored silk, trimmed with lace.

Miss Janet received many lovely gifts from her little friends. At the close of the entertainment the big birthday cake was cut and the slice cut by Miss May Scott contained a beautiful ring, while it fell to Miss Donna Bain's lot to cut the slice in whose sweet toothsome silver thimble was imbedded. The company departed, all in the happiest humor and all

wishing that many more birthdays would be celebrated in just this way by their hostess.

Atlanta is fortunate in not only possessing so many beautiful women of her own, but having as guests in the city the beautiful women of Macon. Mrs. Lee Jordan's visits to Atlanta are always the occasion of many tributes to her beauty. Mrs. Williamson is the center of a brilliant throng of admirers when here, and at present Mrs. Ovid Sparks and Mrs. Eugene Harris are receiving charming attentions in the social world. They are representatives of two distinct types of womanly beauty. Mrs. Sparks is blond with the gold-tinted hair that makes her the favored subject of the Parisian modistes. She retains the brightness and magnetism that were hers when, as Miss Daisy Huff, she was one of the belles of Georgia.

Mrs. Harris is of a type that seems to combine all the charms of the Parisian Irish beauty with the pliancy of the French woman. She is Miss Anne Brown hair, combed smoothly back from a beautiful forehead. Her eyes of blue-gray are shaded with heavy black lashes, and her brows are dark and well defined. A delicate precision that is unusual and always beautiful. In repose her face bears an expression that suggests almost sadness, but at once her smile is so so brilliant and beaming it creates an atmosphere of happiness about her. She possesses, too, that greatest of womanly charms—a voice of exquisite purity and sweetness.

The wedding of Mr. John Tullis, of Eu-fala, Ala., and Miss Alice May Wing, of South Carolina, where the bride numbers among her relatives the most aristocratic and distinguished families of that state. She is a great granddaughter of Governor Pickens, who was for many years minister to Austria and one of the most brilliant statesmen of his day. She is a niece of Senator Butler and inherits much of the beauty for which her mother's family, the Lipscombs, were famous. She is of the brunette type and has a rarely sweet nature, that with her refinement and delicate make her one of the most attractive of women. Miss Hattiwanger's wedding gown will be of ivory white satin of simple elegance.

Her bridesmaids were Misses white or-gandie and carry bridle roses.

Tuesday morning, Mrs. McElvin entertained the Whist Club at an elegant card party.

Today Mrs. Vassar Woolley entertains a party of twelve ladies at luncheon in honor of Mrs. Andrew Lipscomb.

Tonight Messrs. Joseph M. and George M. Brown and Dr. Connally leave for a month's visit to Mexico.

Mrs. Lee Jordan and Mrs. Louis Stevens, of Macon, spent yesterday in Atlanta.

Mrs. Clarence Knowles has returned from New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Felder leave early in April for New York, where they will spend the spring and summer.

Miss Susie Harwood is the guest of Mrs. Clarence Knowles.

Mr. Thomas J. Fambro has just returned from an extended visit to Florida.

Mr. Jackson, of the Georgia railroad, has been requested to run the accommodation train on Sunday afternoon so the people can attend the Sam Jones' meeting.

Mr. Charles G. Everts, of the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company, returned yesterday from a two weeks' pleasure trip in Florida.

The Atlanta friends of Dr. Allie W. Williams, of Columbus, were delighted to see him here yesterday on his way home from New York, where he has spent three years in Bellevue hospital college, having graduated there last Monday with second honor, a prize of \$100 and an appointment in Bellevue hospital.

Dr. Charles B. Slade, of Columbus, was one of the four honor men. Dr. Raleigh Childs, of Texas, and Dr. William A. Chisolm, of New Orleans, were the other two in a class of 57. Dr. Williams is an old Emory boy and is handsome as well as talented. After a short visit to Columbus he will return to New York to take his place in Bellevue hospital.

The Daughters of the Confederacy will meet in the Young Men's Christian Association hall this morning at 10:30 o'clock. Full attendance is requested.

Mr. and Mrs. George Spear, of LaGrange, are in the city, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Beck.

ABOUT COAL.

It Was Spelled in the Seventeenth Century "Cole."

Coal in its most general sense includes all varieties of carbonaceous minerals used as fuels. In old English writings the terms pit coal and sea coal are commonly used. The root coal is common to all tectonic nations, while in French and other Roman languages derivatives of the Latin *carbo* are used.

In France and Belgium a peculiar word, *comille*, is most generally used. Nearly up to the seventeenth century the word was spelled "cole," when it was gradually superseded by the modern form *coal*.

The classification of the different kinds of coal taken from various points of view, such as their chemical composition, their behavior when subjected to heat or when burnt, and their geological position and origin. They all contain carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen, forming the carbonaceous or combustible portion and some quantity of mineral matter which remains after combustion as a residue or "ash," commonly called "ashes."

The most important class of coals is that generally known as bituminous, from their property of softening or undergoing an apparent fusion when heated to a temperature far below that at which actual combustion takes place.

The proportion of carbon in bituminous coals may vary from 80 to 90 per cent. of two kinds of bituminous coals, the per cent. Coals richer in hydrogen, on the other hand, are more useful and desirable for burning in open fires. The Kentucky Jellico coal might well be mentioned in this connection, for it is a most excellent quality and has no superior for grates, stoves, open fireplaces, etc. Mr. George P. Howard is the president of the Georgia Coal and Coke Association, and with the new hydrocarbon gas should be grateful to it if you wish the best that can be had anywhere.

The Firemen Busy Punching.

Yesterday Drs. Carnes & Carnes made the firemen at headquarters a present of a punching bag, and all day the fire lads had great sport leading to punch. The department already has a fine wall machine, and with the new hydrocarbon gas should be grateful to it if you wish the best that can be had anywhere.

TO SELL THE STOCK

Assets of the Stilson-Collins Company Will Be Sold on April 15th.

THE NEWS OF THE COURTS

The Furniture in the Hotel Jackson Will Be Sold Today by Sheriff Barnes.

The stock of goods of the Stilson-Collins Jewelry Company will be sold under an order of the court on April 15th and the goods will be delivered to the purchasers as soon as the sale can be confirmed by the superior court, under whose direction the sale is to be conducted.

The litigation originally found its way into the courts through a petition which was filed by the Gorham Manufacturing Company, and later on several other creditors filed interventions asking to be made parties in the suit. The last of the creditors to intervene in the case was the Capital City bank. The petition of the bank was filed last Friday afternoon in the office of the clerk of the superior court and the bank was made a party to the suit on an order which was granted by Judge Lumpkin.

In the petition of the bank many allegations were made which have since been denied by the owners of the Stilson-Collins Jewelry Company. Among other things which were charged, the bank alleged that money had been diverted from the business and had been used for the individual benefit of Mr. Collins. The wording of the petition was brought to the attention of the court, and the court was surprised that any alleged charges of fraud should have been made.

The matter was called to the attention of Mr. Hias, of the Capital City bank, and he stated that he had no intention of charging either Mr. Collins or Mr. Stilson with fraud or criminal conduct, but the intervention in the case was simply a matter of business and he as an officer of the bank was only taking what steps he thought were legitimate to protect the interests of the bank.

Mr. W. R. Collins, one of the largest holders in the company, has stated that he did only what he thought was right in the interest of his business, and at no time had any idea of defrauding either the bank or any other one of the creditors of the corporation. The entire stock of goods of the company will be sold to the highest bidder, subject to confirmation by the court, on April 15th, and the liabilities will be wound up.

A Settlement Has Been Effected.

The litigation which was brought by the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company, of Cincinnati, against the Jackson Hotel Company, has been settled and the bar and fixtures will be returned to the Cincinnati hotel.

The bar fixtures were sold to the hotel company when the house was opened by Mr. Camp. The company selling the fixtures claimed a lien on the bar and fixtures for the purchase money. When the hotel company failed to make the payments on the fixtures as they fell due, the Cincinnati house took out a bill to enforce the claim, claiming that they were sold under that condition.

The Jackson estate immediately filed a claim to the goods, stating that the fixtures were subject to the debts owed the estate, as the bar and fixtures had become a part of the building and were permanent. The matter was carried into the courts and it was not until yesterday that a settlement was reached. This morning the bar and fixtures will be taken out and shipped to the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company, in Cincinnati. The Cincinnati firm was represented by Glenn & Rountree.

The furniture in the Jackson hotel will be sold this morning under an order of the court. Sheriff Barnes will conduct the sale, which will be made to the highest bidder. The furniture was bought by the hotel company from Brown, Bradbury & Catlett, and has been levied on as the property of that firm and also the Jackson estate levied a distress warrant upon the goods.

Closed by the Sheriff.

The saloon of A. O. Harris, at 98 Decatur street, was closed yesterday morning by Sheriff Barnes under a mortgage lien. A writ which was recently issued in favor of Bluthenthal & Bickart.

The amount of the lien was \$1,000, and was levied upon the stock of wines, liquors and other property in the building.

News of the Courts.

The case of Morris against the city, which was taken up in the second division of the city court day before yesterday, is still pending and may not be concluded before tomorrow morning. Morris brings suit on that of nine grading which was done by the city in front of his property, at the corner of Vine and Magnolia streets.

The grand jury was in session for several hours yesterday morning and the various committees were working upon the general conditions of the county and county affairs which are to be embodied in the grand jury presentments at the close of this term of the court.

HE BOUGHT THE RING.

Crosley Explains How He Got Possession of That Ring.

Thad Crosley, the young man who was arrested in the Pickert jewelry store one day last week, says that he has been charged. He says that he had often been in the store and handled goods and that he had no intention of keeping the ring. He says that he told Mr. Pickert that the time.

Crosley says that he bought the ring he sold from a negro. He met the negro on the street and at first refused to buy the ring, but thought it was all right and finally paid for it. He met a man near the Equitable, he says, and sold him the ring for \$15.

Crosley says that it was a three-hundred-dollar ring and he gave for his appearance in court and not one for \$250, as stated. He says that the only reason he gave bond without going through a trial Tuesday was to keep his name out of the courts. He says that the case against him was settled out of court by his paying for the missing ring. He did not plead guilty.

Born Bare-headed!

We have made arrangements for the above Gentlemen by getting in a VERY SELECT line of Spring Derby and Soft Hats.

Correct Style, Guaranteed Goods.

LAW BROS.,
10 Whitehall Street.

EVERYTHING That is right in Clothes, Hats, Furnishings is here; everything that is here is right; right in price; right in quality. We could quote prices by the score, but what do prices mean unless you see them on the goods? Absolutely nothing. Every Tom-Dick-and-Harry Clothing Store has \$10, etc., suits. We are positive our \$10, etc., suits are not like their \$10, etc., suits. You can get **OUR GOOD** Clothes at the same prices you pay for their ordinary clothes. Let us prove it to you.

GEO. MUSE CLOTHING COMPANY,
Men's and Boys' Outfitters,
38 Whitehall St.

CODE GIVES THEATRES
THE GRAND COLUMBIA
MOST MAGNIFICENT THEATRE IN AMERICA.
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.
The Eminent Young Tragedian, MR. Scott Thornton
Will Present Bulwer's Masterpiece, **RICHIE!**
Monday Eve., March 30th.
Prices—25, 50c and \$1.
No extra charge for reserved seats.
EDUCATIONAL
SULLIVAN & CRICHTON'S Business College
AND SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND.
The best and cheapest Business College in America. Time short. Instruction thorough. Penmen. Big demand for graduates. Catalogue free. SULLIVAN & CRICHTON, Elder Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.
Lycett's China Painting Studio, Atlanta, Ga. (TWENTH YEAR IN ATLANTA.)
Everything connected with the art of china painting can be had at this establishment. Lessons in all the branches: Royal, Worcester, Dresden, Blue and White, Gilt, Cupids, etc. Largest and most varied collection of white china of all forms to be found under one roof. Wedding and Christmas presents painted to order. Ladies taught to paint their own dresses. Call or write for information. Special rates for out-of-town pupils. Try William Lycett's gold for china painting. It has been on the market for twenty-five years. Headquarters for all artists' material.

Dinners or Suppers or Breakfasts
Are made more elegant by fine China and Glassware. We have a store full that we will sell very cheap now. Large variety, artistic things for wedding presents.

Dobbs, Wey & Co
61 Peachtree St.
GASOLINE... STOVES GASOLINE... STOVES.
Just received a car load of the celebrated Reliable Gasoline Stoves and Ranges
From \$3.25 Up.
A full line of Gas Stoves from 75c up. Jewel Gas Stoves use 25 per cent less gas than any other.
Special low prices on Monitor Steel Ranges, Mantels, Tiles and Grates for next 30 days. Call and see us. Our prices cannot be beat.
Plumbing and Gas Fitting 25 per cent off of regular prices.
Get our estimates on your work.
Hunnicutt & Bellingrath Co.
NOTICE.
I will sell at Police Headquarters, on Saturday, March 28, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, three brown heifers, one brown bull yearling, one light brown heifer calf one white and brown spotted cow, and one goat, now in pound, unless claimed by the owners before the above time and date.
A. J. CONNOLLY, Chief of Police.
MAR 25, 26, 27.

THE STATE of Georgia Says as Follows:
"The manufacture and sale of spirituous, alcoholic and malt liquors shall be prohibited in West End (the seventh ward) and the adjacent territory outside of Atlanta as provided in West End's charter." (See acts legislature 1893.)
This matter is beyond the jurisdiction of the city council. Liquors are forever barred from West End BY THE SUPREME LAWMAKING POWERS OF THE STATE.
This is a precious safeguard for a community residing in a large city.
HARALSON BECKLEY, H. N. TYLER, BECKLEY & TYLER, ARCHITECTS.
401-402 FIFTH BUILDING.

ARE YOU WELL?
: : We make a specialty of : :
Health Foods.
White Wheat Graham, Amber Graham, Gluten Flour, Health Flour, Special Diabetic Food, Barley Crystals, Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.
C. J. CAMPER GROCERY CO.,
390 and 392 Peachtree Street.
Phone 628.
GRANT HOUSE
Both American and European plans: \$8 to \$9 Whitehall, the principal retail street in Atlanta. Large, elegant rooms, furnished throughout with every modern convenience. Reasonable rates, by the week or month.
N. N. ARCHER, Proprietor.
W. H. DAVIS, Manager.

LOW RATES GRANTED

Many Conventions Are To Be Held In April and May.

CERTIFICATE PLAN FOR ALL

Gossip of the Railroad World—Chairman Midgely, of the Western Freight Association, Here.

April and May will be great convention months. The Southern States Passenger Association named rates yesterday for more than two dozen meetings of different kinds. The rates are all on the certificate plan. The associations are as follows: American Republics College League, Chicago, Ill., April 3, 1896. First Presbyterian Church of the Associated Reform Synod of the South, Georgia, N. C., April 4, 1896. Annual session of the Georgia Chautauque, Albany, Ga., April 5-12, 1896. Republican district convention, first district of Georgia, Clayton, Ga., April 7-8, 1896. Annual convention of the Holston conference of the Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal church, Harrison, Tenn., April 8-9, 1896. Grand lodge of Knights of Honor of Alabama, Birmingham, Ala., April 9-10, 1896. Annual meeting of the Tennessee Association of Congregational churches, Nashville, Tenn., April 10-11, 1896. Travelers' Protective Association, Columbus, Ga., April 10-11, 1896. Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, department of Tennessee, Chattanooga, Tenn., April 11-12, 1896. Alabama state Sunday school convention, Selma, Ala., April 14-15, 1896. Grand convention of the Georgia Temperance Association, Columbus, Ga., April 15-17, 1896. Republican state convention of Alabama, Montgomery, Ala., April 20-22, 1896. German Evangelical Lutheran synod of Missouri, Ohio and other states, Port Wayne, Ind., April 25th, May 3, 1896. American Academy of Medicine and American Medical Association, Atlanta, Ga., May 2-8, 1896. General conference of the African Methodist Episcopal church, Wilmington, N. C., May 4th, June 1, 1896. (Circular No. 15.) National Education Association, New York, May 6-7, 1896. Annual convention of the Episcopal church in Tennessee, Nashville, Tenn., May 8-10, 1896. General conference of the African Methodist Episcopal church, Mobile, Ala., May 6th, June 1, 1896. Alabama Episcopal League conference, Opelika, Ala., May 12-14, 1896. Woman's General Missionary Society of the United Presbyterian church of North America, Erie, Pa., May 12-14, 1896. Military surgeons of the United States, Philadelphia, Pa., May 12-14, 1896. Grand lodge Ancient Order of United Workmen, Macomb, Mich., May 12-14, 1896. Third annual meeting of the International Congress of Scientists, Kansas City, Mo., May 12-14, 1896. Woman's board of missions of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, Memphis, Tenn., May 17-19, 1896. Presbyterian church, general assembly, Saratoga, N. Y., May 21st, June 1, 1896. Western Gas Association, Chattanooga, Tenn., May 22-23, 1896. American Waterworks Association, Indianapolis, Ind., May 25-26, 1896.

THE LAW AND THE ROADS.

Some Interesting Points Ruled on by Courts in Different States.

In Missouri a railroad owned an open elevated track, upon which cars were run for the purpose of transferring grain to other cars on the track below, such work being done in the daytime by an independent contractor, and it was the custom for defendant's trainmen to remove at night the cars so loaded. Plaintiff, a foreman of defendant, was engaged with a crew in removing such cars, stepped on a grain door lying on a walk beside the track and was injured. On appeal the court ruled in doing the same kind of work and other railroads had tracks adjoining defendant's. No one had ever seen a grain door on the walk before. This one had no mark on it, and it was not shown that it came there. The supreme court ruled that an instruction that the jury might find that the door was placed on the way by the contractor or his employees was proper. In West Virginia it is said that a minor employed as a railroad hand, has a right to rely on the superior skill and knowledge of his foreman in ordering a hand car on which both were riding to be propelled around a curve without ascertaining if a train was coming, as required by the rules of the company. Plaintiff was injured with contributory negligence in case of death by collision on the curve. In Kentucky a railroad is bound by the action of the conductor of a train in employing one to couple the cars thereof, during which operation such person is injured. In Iowa a finding that deceased, a section hand in the employ of a railroad, was rightfully on the track when killed, is not supported by evidence that his day's work was done, and he was going home, merely because his foreman told him any time he was going over the road to notice the track closely, and if anything was found wrong to let him know. The court of appeals of Texas lays it down that where the dangers consequent upon negligence of an employer in having work done in an unusual and dangerous manner are apparent to a person of ordinary intelligence, an employee engaging voluntarily in the work assumes the risk of injury from these causes. In Texas plaintiff alleged that he was ordered by his foreman to sit in the rear of a hand car under the brake handles, that the car was being run very rapidly; that plaintiff was ordered to raise and take hold of the brake handles while they were moving; that it was impossible for him to do so without being struck by the handles, and that plaintiff did not constitute a cause of action, as the danger being apparent, plaintiff executed the orders at his own risk. In Iowa it is held that where the engineer of a train saw children ahead, in a dangerous position, on a bridge having two tracks, knew that another train was close behind on the other track, and that the place to stand on the bridge between the two tracks was less than three feet, having a plank walk one foot wide, the jury is justified in finding him negligent for not stopping his train when he could have done so, although he thought the children would go on the plank walk.

HALF-FARE CLERGY TICKETS.

A Decision Handled Down Regarding Their Redemption.

Chairman Caldwell, of the Western Passenger Association, has handed down a decision in regard to the redemption of half-fare tickets that shows that he is willing to go to his utmost in his power of maintaining rates. The ruling was made at the instance of the Santa Fe railroad. A ticket of its issue had been found on the market at Denver and presented for redemption. It was originally supposed to be a clergy ticket, but in the end turned out to have been issued to a politician. In calling the attention of the chairman to the matter the Santa Fe road pointed out that half-fare clergy tickets were accepted for transportation over its line only when the certificates on which they were issued were presented along with them. This being so, brokers could not handle them with any prospect of success. The chairman took a hardship which should not be "inflated" in the case. He held that such tickets were redeemable at full tariff rates. In doing so he also let it be understood that the children's half-fare permits found in the hands of brokers during tests of the markets might also be held to be redeemable at full tariff rates.

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Mrs. Young Charges Her Husband with Neglect and Desertion.

SHE MAKES MANY ALLEGATIONS

In Her Answer It Is Charged That He Drank to Excess and Wasted His Substance with Fast Women.

Mrs. Martha Jane Young has filed answers to the accusations which have been filed against her by her husband, Robert C. Young. In the answers filed yesterday Mrs. Young denies many of the allegations brought against her, and she also brings charges of a sensational nature against her husband. Mr. Young asked that the court give him a total divorce from his wife. The petition was filed several days ago. Only a short time ago another petition was placed on record, alleging that while he was in a financial crisis his wife was given a homestead upon some of the property which he owned at that time, and he sues for the recovery of the amount of the homestead or rather interest in the amount. In the petition for divorce Mr. Young alleges that his married life has been a great disappointment and that he has never been allowed any of the privileges which are usually enjoyed by a husband. He states that he never enjoyed life until he became a soldier in the war and was not until that time that he found any peace. The waste of bullets and the roar of cannon were more pleasant to him than the voice of his wife. Mrs. Young files an answer. In regard to the petition which her husband has filed for divorce, Mrs. Young has many very pretty things to say. She denies many of the allegations, but grants that she has deserted her husband where the danger of the sparks and cinders of a steam locomotive and the sparking of electric motors, render either of the latter methods of traction inadvisable," says The Engineering News. "Two of these locomotives have been built by H. K. Porter & Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa., and are small, four-wheeled switching engines running on tracks of 36-inch gauge. Each engine has two cylindrical air tanks, one 15 feet 2 inches long and one 17 feet 2 inches long. Both tanks are 24 inches inside diameter, built up of 9-16 inch shell plates, the longitudinal seams sextuple riveted, with inside and outside welt strips, and the circumferential seams double riveted. The tank heads are of thirteen-sixteenths inch flanged steel, of dished shape, with manholes in the front heads. The working pressure in the tanks is 600 pounds per square inch, and this is reduced to 140 pounds in the auxiliary reservoir by means of an automatic pressure regulator. The Stephenson link valve motion is used, operating a plain D slide valve, and graduated to cut off equally at all points of the stroke."

Compressed Air Locomotives.

"The use of locomotives operated by compressed air offers special advantages for handling large quantities of cotton, as at wharves, warehouses, etc., where the danger from the sparks and cinders of a steam locomotive and the sparking of electric motors, render either of the latter methods of traction inadvisable," says The Engineering News. "Two of these locomotives have been built by H. K. Porter & Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa., and are small, four-wheeled switching engines running on tracks of 36-inch gauge. Each engine has two cylindrical air tanks, one 15 feet 2 inches long and one 17 feet 2 inches long. Both tanks are 24 inches inside diameter, built up of 9-16 inch shell plates, the longitudinal seams sextuple riveted, with inside and outside welt strips, and the circumferential seams double riveted. The tank heads are of thirteen-sixteenths inch flanged steel, of dished shape, with manholes in the front heads. The working pressure in the tanks is 600 pounds per square inch, and this is reduced to 140 pounds in the auxiliary reservoir by means of an automatic pressure regulator. The Stephenson link valve motion is used, operating a plain D slide valve, and graduated to cut off equally at all points of the stroke."

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Railway Notes.

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MUST BE MYSTERIOUS.

Chief Connolly Issues an Order Instructing Detectives To Be So.

Chief Connolly is determined that the utmost secrecy must be preserved by his men in the investigation of the case of the Chicago trolley car. Information being given out about the secret work of the police department, and that success in many cases has undoubtedly been endangered by advancing information about the various cases and their proposed treatment. He has just issued a special order in which the officers of the force are strictly enjoined from giving any information regarding any of the secret movements of their department.

HEALS RUNNING SORES

CURES THE SERPENT'S STING

CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON

In all its stages completely eradicated by S.S. Obel's.

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FILES HER ANSWER

Mrs. Young Charges Her Husband with Neglect and Desertion.

SHE MAKES MANY ALLEGATIONS

In Her Answer It Is Charged That He Drank to Excess and Wasted His Substance with Fast Women.

Mrs. Martha Jane Young has filed answers to the accusations which have been filed against her by her husband, Robert C. Young. In the answers filed yesterday Mrs. Young denies many of the allegations brought against her, and she also brings charges of a sensational nature against her husband. Mr. Young asked that the court give him a total divorce from his wife. The petition was filed several days ago. Only a short time ago another petition was placed on record, alleging that while he was in a financial crisis his wife was given a homestead upon some of the property which he owned at that time, and he sues for the recovery of the amount of the homestead or rather interest in the amount. In the petition for divorce Mr. Young alleges that his married life has been a great disappointment and that he has never been allowed any of the privileges which are usually enjoyed by a husband. He states that he never enjoyed life until he became a soldier in the war and was not until that time that he found any peace. The waste of bullets and the roar of cannon were more pleasant to him than the voice of his wife. Mrs. Young files an answer. In regard to the petition which her husband has filed for divorce, Mrs. Young has many very pretty things to say. She denies many of the allegations, but grants that she has deserted her husband where the danger of the sparks and cinders of a steam locomotive and the sparking of electric motors, render either of the latter methods of traction inadvisable," says The Engineering News. "Two of these locomotives have been built by H. K. Porter & Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa., and are small, four-wheeled switching engines running on tracks of 36-inch gauge. Each engine has two cylindrical air tanks, one 15 feet 2 inches long and one 17 feet 2 inches long. Both tanks are 24 inches inside diameter, built up of 9-16 inch shell plates, the longitudinal seams sextuple riveted, with inside and outside welt strips, and the circumferential seams double riveted. The tank heads are of thirteen-sixteenths inch flanged steel, of dished shape, with manholes in the front heads. The working pressure in the tanks is 600 pounds per square inch, and this is reduced to 140 pounds in the auxiliary reservoir by means of an automatic pressure regulator. The Stephenson link valve motion is used, operating a plain D slide valve, and graduated to cut off equally at all points of the stroke."

Compressed Air Locomotives.

"The use of locomotives operated by compressed air offers special advantages for handling large quantities of cotton, as at wharves, warehouses, etc., where the danger from the sparks and cinders of a steam locomotive and the sparking of electric motors, render either of the latter methods of traction inadvisable," says The Engineering News. "Two of these locomotives have been built by H. K. Porter & Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa., and are small, four-wheeled switching engines running on tracks of 36-inch gauge. Each engine has two cylindrical air tanks, one 15 feet 2 inches long and one 17 feet 2 inches long. Both tanks are 24 inches inside diameter, built up of 9-16 inch shell plates, the longitudinal seams sextuple riveted, with inside and outside welt strips, and the circumferential seams double riveted. The tank heads are of thirteen-sixteenths inch flanged steel, of dished shape, with manholes in the front heads. The working pressure in the tanks is 600 pounds per square inch, and this is reduced to 140 pounds in the auxiliary reservoir by means of an automatic pressure regulator. The Stephenson link valve motion is used, operating a plain D slide valve, and graduated to cut off equally at all points of the stroke."

To Prevent Discrimination.

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Railway Notes.

Chairman J. W. Midgely, of the Western Freight Association, is at the Kimball. Mr. R. J. Simpson, collecting agent of the Southern at Birmingham, was here on business. Mr. Sol Haas, who is a traffic manager of the Richmond and Danville, is here. Chief Engineer Hudson, of the Southern, was here yesterday. The Western Railway will carry mail for Jamaica on her last trip to that island this morning. She will leave Fort Tampa tomorrow. A bill passed the New Jersey house of representatives prohibiting trolley cars from carrying freight. A New York syndicate is said to have secured an option on the Toledo street car system. The Railway Association of Michigan (steam roads) has resolved not to recognize electric or trolley lines in the exchange of land with the street car companies. The trolley companies up there say the resolution will not be carried out. The street railway system of the City of Mexico has been sold to a syndicate of London and South African capitalists for \$7,500,000. The lines are to be electrically equipped and other improvements made. The total changes by advancing the capital about equal to the purchase price. Judge Ban has ordered the sale of the Louisville and Nashville railroad within the next sixty days. The Central Trust Company, of New York, holds \$2,000,000 of the first and second mortgage bonds of the company. The street railway commission has granted authority to issue \$250,000 of bonds for a road to be built between Aransas Pass and deep water harbor. The Big Four, Lake Shore and New York Central, will put on a fifty-day hour freight express train between St. Louis and New York. The average speed will be twenty-five miles an hour. San Francisco papers are glad because indications point to a round trip rate of 75 between that city and the Yosemite valley. The trip will also be shortened to fifteen hours. The freight train requires twice this time, and transportation for the whole journey costs \$3. The new railroad is to run from Merced to the valley, and among the men behind it is Spreckels, and the leading directors of the Valley Railroad Company. The recommendation of the Illinois railroad and warehouse commission that laws be enacted preventing the issuance of franchises to unnecessary railroads, is based on the allegation that while more than nine hundred franchises for railroads have been granted in Illinois, there are today but 17 principal lines and subsidiary lines in operation in the state, nearly eight hundred of the franchises having been issued apparently for speculative purposes. Under the Illinois law at present any number of persons, or less than five, can organize and incorporate a railroad company, and their charter they can obtain a franchise and acquire vested rights.

MUST BE MYSTERIOUS.

Chief Connolly Issues an Order Instructing Detectives To Be So.

Chief Connolly is determined that the utmost secrecy must be preserved by his men in the investigation of the case of the Chicago trolley car. Information being given out about the secret work of the police department, and that success in many cases has undoubtedly been endangered by advancing information about the various cases and their proposed treatment. He has just issued a special order in which the officers of the force are strictly enjoined from giving any information regarding any of the secret movements of their department.

HEALS RUNNING SORES

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